

Fig. 2.

In like manner, if there be a Prism of Glas (that is a Glas bounded with two Equal and Parallel Triangular ends, and three plane and well polished Sides, which meet in three Parallel Lines running from the three Angles of one end to the three Angles of the other end) and if the Refraction of the Light in passing cross this Prism be desired: Let ACB represent a Plane cutting this Prism transversely to its three Parallel lines or edges there where the Light passeth through it, and let dE be the Ray incident upon the first side of the Prism AC where the Light goes into the Glas; And by putting the Proportion of the Sine of Incidence to the Sine of Refraction as 17 to 11 find EF the first refracted Ray. Then taking this Ray for the Incident Ray upon the second side of the Glas BC where the Light goes out, find the next refracted Ray FG by putting the Proportion of the Sine of Incidence to the Sine of Refraction as 11 to 17. For if the Sine of Incidence out of Air into Glas be to the Sine of Refraction as 17 to 11, the Sine of Incidence out of Glas into Air must on the contrary be to the Sine of Refraction as 11 to 17, by the third Axiom.

Fig. 3.

Much after the same manner, if $ACBD$ represent a Glas spherically Convex on both sides (usually called a *Lens*, such as is a Burning-glas, or Spectacle-glas, or an Object-glas of a Telescope) and it be required to know how Light falling upon it from any lucid point Q shall be refracted, let QM represent a Ray falling upon any point M of its first spherical Surface ACB , and by erecting a Perpendicular to the Glas at the point M , find the first refracted Ray MN by the Proportion of the Sines 17 to 11. Let that Ray in going out of the Glas be incident upon N , and then find the second refracted Ray Nq by the Proportion of the Sines 11 to 17. And after the same

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